U.S. Geological Survey

CONTACT — Boundaries of surficial deposits approximately located.

ANTICLINE — Showing trace of axial plane and plunge of axis; dashed where approximately located.

SYNCLINE — Showing trace of axial plane and plunge of axis; dashed where approximately located.

STRIKE AND DIP OF BEDS

1nclined

STRIKE OF VERTICAL AND NEAR-VERTICAL JOINTS

MANGANESE PROSPECT

OIL WELL — Dry hole, showing name of well.

STRUCTURE CONTOURS — Drawn on top of Navajo Sandstone. Long dashed where control less accurate. Short dashed where datum above land surface. Contour interval 100 ft.

## DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

Ofh Off Artificial fill — Unsorted gravel, sand, and silt used as highway fill (Qfh) and for stock-pond dams and landfills (Qfl).

Windblown sand — Fine grains of quartz and minor silt.

Sandy residuum — Fine grains of quartz and small fragments of sandstone.

Sheetwash alluvium and eolium — Silt, sand, and small rock fragments.

Floodplain alluvium — Fine sand and silt and local admixtures of gravel.

Fine-grained terrace alluvium — Silt, fine sand and minor gravel on terraces 5 to 15 feet above stream level.

Sandstone-boulder colluvium — Subangular clasts, as much as 10 feet across, of sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate.

Sandstone talus — Rockfalls of sandstone below cliffs of the Morrison Formation

Fan allluvium — Silt, sand, and sparse to abundant gravel of local derivation.

and Navajo Sandstone.

OCV

Volcanic-boulder colluvium - Boulders and smaller clasts of basaltic andesite.

Block-slide deposits — Large slide blocks of sandstone and shale of the Dakota Sandstone.

Debris-slide colluvium — Irregular masses of boulders and smaller clasts of basatlic andesite and at the base irregular masses of shale.

Low quartzite- and volcanic-gravel terrace alluvium — Chiefly boulders and cobbles of basaltic andesite and quartzite on terraces about 40 feet (Qat<sub>2</sub>) and 60 feet (Qat<sub>3</sub>) above stream level.

Data Intermediate volcanic-gravel terrace alluvium — Chiefly boulders and cobbles of basaltic andesite on terraces about 180 feet (Qat₄) and 260 feet (Qat₅) above stream level.

OTatv High volcanic-gravel terrace alluvium — Chiefly boulders and cobbles of basaltic andesite or an erosion surface 400 feet or more above stream level.

UNCONFORMITY

Tropic Shale — Dark-greenish-gray shale.

Kd Dakota Formation — Light-brown sandstone, carbonaceous shale and siltstone, and minor coal.

UNCONFORMITY

Morrison Formation

Brushy Basin and Salt Wash Members, undivided — Pinkish- and yellowish-gray sandstone and conglomerate and gray, green, brown, and purple mudstone.

Tidwell Member — Chiefly light-gray sandstone and reddish-brown and green

UNCONFORMITY

Entrada Sandston

Upper member — Light-gray to pale-orange, fine-grained crossbedded sandstone.

Middle member — Chiefly reddish-brown, thin-bedded silty sandstone and red and gray sandy siltstone and mudstone.

Lower member — Chiefly reddish-brown, crossbedded, fine-grained sandstone and minor mudstone and siltstone.

Carmel Formation, upper member — Reddish-brown shale, yellowish-brown

Page Sandstone, Thousand Pockets Tongue — Chiefly yellowish-gray to very light gray, crossbedded, fine- to medium- grained sandstone, commonly contorted.

fine-grained sandstone, gray micrograined limestone, and gypsum.

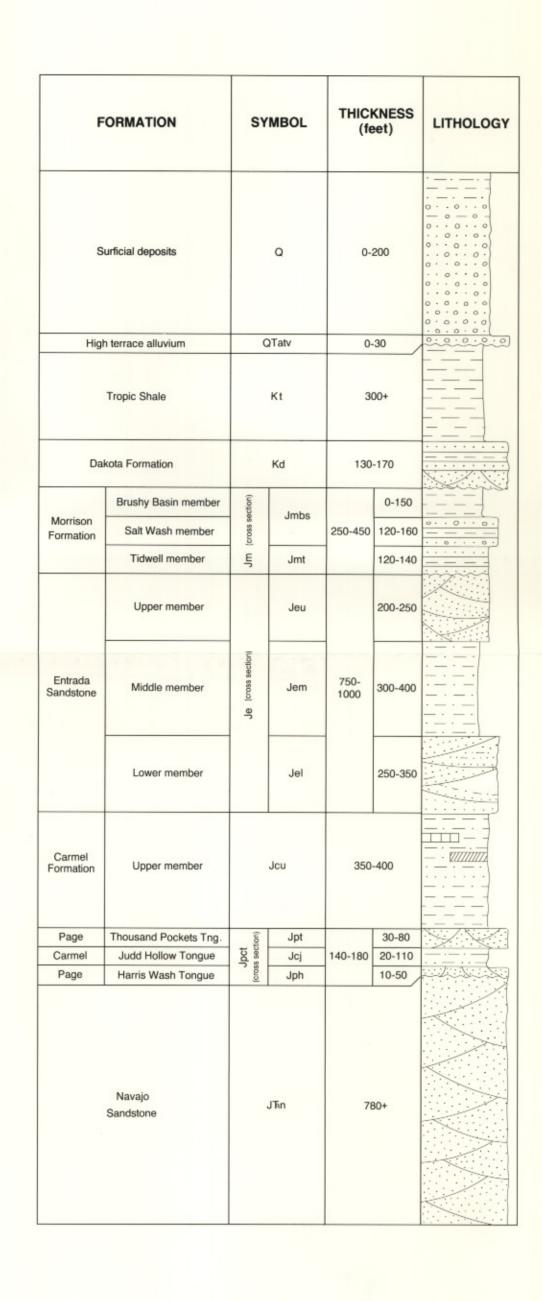
Carmel Formation, Judd Hollow Tongue — Chiefly reddish-brown siltstone and fine-grained sandstone; commonly contorted.

Page Sandstone, Harris Wash Tongue — Light-grayish orange, crossbedded, fine-grained sandstone.

## UNCONFORMITY

Jīkn

Navajo Sandstone — Chiefly light-grayish-orange, crossbedded, fine-grained sandstone.



## CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

